(b) and (c) So far, biomass gasifier based power generating systems have been provided in 15 villages and 5 hamlets across the country. Biomass gasifiers for power generating purposes are still in technology demonstration phase and their further extension will largely depend on further technological maturity and on the outcome of the Village Energy Security Test Projects for providing energy solutions for cooking, lighting and motive power, mainly through biomass, currently under trial runs. In additions, bio-fuel generating sets have been deployed in 4 villages for technology demonstration purpose.

(d) No, Sir. However, 78 Nos. biomass power plants aggregating 510 MW have been established as on 31.1.2007, which run on a combination of bio-mass fuels comprising of rice husk, cotton stalk, chilli stalk, ground nut shells, coffee husk, mustard stalk, wood chips, etc.

(e) 5907 MW grid Interactive renewable power generating capacity has been established during the 10th Plan (upto 31.1.2007), which is almost double the target set for this period. In addition, among other things, around 2388 villages have been provided lighting solutions, mainly through the solar photovoltaic route, also during this period.

Malnourished children and ICDS centres

*13. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of per one lakh malnourished children and the number of ICDS centres in the country, in view of 16.4 crore malnourished children in the age group of 0-6 years in the country;

(b) the per capita expenditure on malnourished children in the country and the amount directly reaching the children on food; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The total child population in the age group of 0-6 years in the country as per 2001 census is 15.78 crore. The total child population (0-6 years) in reported Anganwadi Centres, as per Anganwadi Survey Register is 10.49 crores, as on 30.9.2006. As per the ICDS data received from the States, out of the

6.51 crores children, weighed and measured, 3.06 crore children are malnourished, in varying grades of malnutrition.

Under the ICDS Scheme, children below the age of 3 years of age are weighed once a month and children 3-6 years of age are weighed quarterly. Under-nourishment among children is measured through weight for age method. The MIS mechanism under ICDS captures the data of malnourished children under various degrees of malnutrition *i.e.* Grade I, Grade II, Grade III and IV. Identified severely malnourished children (those placed in Grade III and IV) are given double the ration, and are also referred to medical services. The ratio of per 1 lakh malnourished children and the number of operational Anganwadis (7.81 lakh as on 30.9.2006) in the country is 2555 AWCs.

(b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme implemented through the State Government/ UT Administrations with 100% financial assistance for inputs other than supplementary nutrition which the States were to provide out of their own resources. However, from 2005-06, Government of India is providing grant-in-aid to States for supplementary nutrition also up to 50% of the financial norms or 50% of actual expenditure incurred by them, whichever is less.

As per the expenditure reported by States for the year 2005-06, the expenditure per beneficiary under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (which includes P & L mothers) is Rs. 371/- per annum.

(c) The steps taken in the recent past to increase the effectiveness of the delivery of services under ICDS are:

(i) Expansion of the ICDS Scheme to 466 ICDS Projects and 1.88 lakh AWCs under 1st Phase of expansion.

(ii) Further expansion of ICDS Scheme to 173 Projects, 107274 AWCs and 25961 Mini-AWCs under 2nd Phase of expansion.

(iii) Operationalization of sanctioned Projects/Anganwadi Centres (AWCs).

(iv) Doubling of financial norms for supplementary nutrition from Re. 1/- to Rs. 2/- per beneficiary per day.

(v) Sharing of 50% cost of supplementary nutrition with the States/ UTs.

(vi) Constant emphasis on States/UT to: (a) Ensure regular supply of supplementary nutrition as per schematic norms and (b) Ensure delivery of other services *viz.* immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education and pre-primary education through effective convergence with the Schemes/Programmes of Ministry of Health, Education and Rural Development (Drinking Water Supply).

(vii) Strengthen the existing monitoring and supervision mechanism for ICDS Scheme by setting up of a Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) at National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) which would monitor the Scheme through independent professional organization/institution in each State/UT. This would be in addition to the monitoring mechanism in place at present.

(viii) A National level Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairpersonship of MOS(WCD) to oversee the entire functioning of ICDS Scheme and to ensure that the services are delivered to the target groups in an effective manner and the objectives of the scheme are fullfilled within the overall framework of the ICDS Scheme.

As a result of the measures mentioned above, number of operational Projects and AWCs has gone up from 4608 and 5.45 lakh as on 31.3.2002 to 5724 and 7.81 lakh respectively as on 30.9.2006. Number of beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition has also gone up from 375.09 lakh to 654.65 lakh during the same period.

Comprehensive legislation for judicial reforms

*14. DR. P.C. ALEXANDER: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether instead of going ahead with the proposed Judges Enquiry Bill, 2006 as an isolated legislation for ensuring accountability alongwith independence of the judiciary, Government will consider a legislation covering all issues relevant to judicial reforms, such as, establishment of an All India Judicial Service, appointment of judges of the Supreme Court and High Court, etc., and include enquiry into allegation of misbehaviour or incapacity against judges as part of this comprehensive legislation?